

NEW YORK HERALD

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The New York Herald was founded by John W. Aldrich. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death in 1872.

On Saturday, March 11, 1922.

The Government Is Rich; Let the Government Pay.

The letters contending for the bonus that we have received from ex-service men since the New York Herald began its protest against Congress passing a bonus bill, reveal a point of view which in a measure accounts for their insistence on receiving a bonus from the Government.

The Government is rich, the Government has most of the gold in the world; let the Government pay. This is the central idea running through the bulk of these letters. It is this idea of the Government's wealth, this idea of the Government's ability to pay the bonus without the slightest difficulty that, apparently, has much to do with the attitude of the soldiers who are still contending for a bonus.

In this exaggerated idea of the Government's immeasurable wealth and ability to pay, the soldiers who demand the bonus do not differ widely from the generally lax attitude of the American people today. The fact is every one seems to have lost all sense of proportion. Money no longer means anything. It is checked out and clipped out and shoveled out as if it had no more value than the sands of the sea.

Prices of everything are grotesque. The cost of having anything repaired is prohibitive. Restaurant charges, hotel charges, amusement charges, no longer have any adequate relation to the cost of money measured in honest toil and the sweat of the brow.

This is all highly artificial, wholly unsound and it cannot go on for long without wrecking the country. There is a point beyond which no business can go in the matter of its indebtedness without collapse; there is a point beyond which no Government can go in the matter of its indebtedness without collapse unless it squeeze the life blood out of its people in tax tribute to keep it going. Business having no such recourse goes down.

If a business is paying out a million dollars a year in interest on its debts and is earning only a million dollars it is just breaking even, no more. If a business has allowed its indebtedness so to increase that the interest charges on this indebtedness are a million and a quarter of dollars, or a million and a half of dollars, and its income is only a million dollars the business is doomed.

With the income of a business just a little larger than its interest payments, it is by way of digging itself out from under its burdens; with its income less than its interest charges the end is in sight. This holds equally true with Governments as with individuals and corporations.

If the Government gets out of the people four billions of dollars in taxes, and pays out for expenses of running the Government and for interest on its indebtedness four billions of dollars it is barely holding its own. This is the condition of the United States Government today. If the Government adds five billions of dollars more to the twenty-three billions of dollars it already owes and doesn't chisel any more money out of the people to swell its income, it will be on the heels headed for financial collapse.

In the opinion of the New York Herald it is this abnormal viewpoint

of the country with regard to money values, with regard to prodigality spending, with regard to any worth while appreciation of sound economies, sound thrift, that accounts for the attitude of ex-service men still contending for the bonus, who feel that the Government, owning, as they see it, will nigh all the gold in the world, can just as well as not give them a gratuity of extra pay for their war services.

It is the belief of The New York Herald that if this unnatural, unsound, reckless viewpoint did not obtain generally throughout the country, our soldiers would hold a more wholesome view concerning the bonus—the soldiers, we mean, who are still contending for the bonus.

The Reawakening of Business.

Recent increases in postal receipts at fifty of the largest cities of the country furnish a fairly reliable yardstick for measuring the general, if gradual, improvement in business conditions. In February the total receipts at these centers were \$20,339,220, an increase of \$1,224,516, or 6.41 per cent., over the corresponding month in 1921. The total figure is the largest ever recorded for February in any year, and the increase of \$1,224,516 for the second month in the year has been equaled only four times since 1908.

The volume of business passing through the mails is always responsive to the general tendency of industry and trade. The February improvement is all the more significant and encouraging because it is not confined to one section. In the official list of fifty post offices only seven comparatively unimportant ones show a decrease, while in cities as widely separated and as representative as New York, Cleveland, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Omaha, Memphis, Denver and Los Angeles increases of from 9 to 15 per cent. are recorded. This reflects the return of confidence, the slow but gradual improvement in business.

Regulating Everything and Everybody.

The address made to the New York State Assembly on Thursday by United States Senator Wadsworth was a warning which should be heeded in both Albany and Washington. It was a deserved rebuke to the paternalism, the bureaucracy and the meddling in which Congress shows a propensity to indulge. Senator Wadsworth's topic was particularly timely, coming as it did when the Legislature had before it the question of consenting to the terms of the Sheppard-Towner act, commonly known as the "baby bill." Under the provisions of the Duell bill, now up in Albany, the State would subscribe to the authority of a Federal Board of Maternity and Infancy Hygiene—a board made up of heads of various Washington bureaus. The State would submit itself to Federal approval of the State's method of caring for infants and expectant mothers.

In return for this yielding of its authority the State of New York, which yearly pours two or three billion dollars into the Federal Treasury, would receive from the United States the magnificent bonus of \$75,000! As every student of bureaucracy knows, the backers of the Sheppard-Towner act and the Duell bill are confident that these measures are only the wedge with which the State is to be opened up eventually to complete rule by the Washington Government in all matters concerning the physical welfare of the individual.

Such legislation as this constitutes, as Senator Wadsworth said, "a slow but sure method of breaking down the prerogatives of State government." Neither of the great parties has given its indorsement to such Federal interference, but there are men in both parties, as Senator Wadsworth remarked, who are drifting that way. He might have added that their drift is largely influenced by groups of agitators, some sincere, some mercenary, who have a passion for bureaucracy and Federal meddling with State functions.

Senator Wadsworth stated succinctly the reason why the Federal Government cannot do well the things that are necessary for individual welfare:

"The Federal Government is not as close to the people as the State Government and the people do not understand it as well. If we are to remain an effective people the control of matters affecting the home, &c., must be left with the State, and it is wise for us to remember that self-government can be successful only where local responsibility is left in the hands of local people."

"This may be a little old fashioned, but I believe in it. The State is competent to handle its own affairs."

Measures like the "baby bill" harm the Federal Government as well as the State whose functions it tries to take over. With such problems as taxation, shipping, tariff, national defense and foreign affairs Congress always has its hands full. The Government has a hundred departments, bureaus, commissions and boards. For the sake of efficiency and economy they should be reduced rather than increased. But Congress has

been getting the habit of adding new bureaus and never eliminating one. The payrolls grow and the meddling grows with them. Congress appropriates money with which every Tom, Dick and Harry with a new obsession can go forth to regulate everything and everybody.

New York State ought to take the advice of those wise statesmen Governor Miller and Senator Wadsworth and decline to have anything to do with the Federal bureau set up by the Sheppard-Towner act. Everything that it is possible for the States to do in the way of necessary governmental supervision should be left to the States. That is what the States are for. And when Washington tries to take over the powers that properly belong to Albany it is an attempt, in the words of Governor Miller, "to change our system of government and to destroy the limitations upon the exercise of Federal power fixed by the Constitution."

The State of New York is great enough and rich enough to take care of its own mothers and children. And it is wise enough to know how—far wiser than any Washington bureau has ever become.

New Fisherman Racers.

The deep sea fishermen of Nova Scotia and Massachusetts are building two new schooners to compete in the elimination races to be sailed off Halifax and Cape Ann next fall preparatory to the annual contest of the International Fishermen's Trophy. According to the terms of these races the 1922 series is to be held off Gloucester, which, by all the traditions of sailing races, should give the Yankee schooner the better of it.

At Lunenburg, where the victorious Bluebonnet of 1921 was built, another schooner is on the stocks and is destined to make a try for the honor of representing Canada in the 1922 series. At Essex, Massachusetts, a schooner named Puritan is being constructed which is to enter in the home elimination races for the trophy. Elsie failed to keep last year. It is to be hoped that the custom of naming fishing schooners after famous America's Cup winners will not have such unhappy results with the new Puritan as it did with the Mayflower, which the Halifax committee ruled out of the races on the ground that she was more yacht than deep sea fishing boat.

It is announced in Boston that Mayflower's fishing trips this winter have proved her worth as a real deep sea schooner. On one trip she brought into Boston 116,000 pounds of fish. It is also recorded that in hard gales, when the rest of the fleet was blown to leeward, Mayflower worked to windward under foresail alone, thus proving that she is a very able sea boat. Whether this testing of the Mayflower will cause the Halifax trustees to revoke their decision of last year remains to be seen. But that does not seem likely, since the vessel is precisely the same today as she was when the trustees took the attitude that they did last year.

Vilna Another Fiume.

That the situation at Vilna has become more complicated and that this important town of the Baltic region is rapidly developing into another Fiume is very clearly indicated by recent reports. Vilna has already been the scene of hard fighting between the Poles and Lithuanians, of various attempts at occupation by adventurers who would imitate D'Annunzio's Fiuman exploit, and its future status has been a matter with which the Allied Councils, the Vilna Diet and the Polish Parliament have alike vainly struggled.

Vilna itself is even less responsible for its unfortunate predicament and unenviable present reputation than Fiume is for the complications which have troubled the scene of D'Annunzio's efforts. In fixing the boundaries between Poland and Lithuania Vilna was apparently given an oversight which, on account of the strategic position of the town on a newly established frontier and its importance as an industrial and market center, appears inexplicable. The Paris treaties never clearly defined the line between Poland and Lithuania, nor have the allied nations or Germany recognized the territorial limitations of Lithuania.

The result of this neglect was that Vilna was retained by the Bolsheviks. They were driven from this position by the Poles; they recovered it and then permitted the Lithuanians to set up a government of their own. Then came more clashes between Poles and Lithuanians, with sometimes one and then the other in possession. Finally, in October, 1920, General Zelinski, a former Polish leader, with a band of insurgents, seized the town, defying the Poles and Lithuanian Governments and the commission of the Allies, which had endeavored to settle the controversy by making awards of the territory.

Then it was that the League of Nations took a hand in the matter. It endeavored in the first place to oust Zelinski, but it soon became evident that some power was holding him securely in possession. Then it endeavored to settle the controversy by dividing Lithuania into two parts, one a district with Kovno as its capital, in which the Lithuanians would be supreme, and another Vilna, in which the Poles should supervise the administration. So matters dragged unsatisfactorily along until February 21, when the Vilna Diet voted by 94 to 6 for complete incorporation

with Poland. The Poles got out their flags and brass bands for a grand celebration. But it did not come off. Vilna failed at the last minute to agree to the terms. Instead of having a celebration the Polish Cabinet signified its failure at negotiations by resigning to a man.

So the situation is at present. Vilna is practically an outpost; it has no firmly established government, its industries are stilled and its market places are without business. Everything seems going to the bewowows. Vilna looks on Fiume and shrugs its shoulders. It wants to get back to work and life. It desires least of all to be another Fiume. But who or what, it asks, can save it from a similar fate?

Poisoning the Sick.

If the State prohibition director, Mr. Day, is right in saying that some of the drug stores are selling whisky that is not fit to drink then a very mean crime is being committed. The druggists who are offending should be severely punished.

There is plenty of pure whisky for medicinal purposes. Druggists who have the proper permits can obtain all the pre-war whisky they need for the filling of bona fide prescriptions. More than that, they can get it at prices almost as low as pre-war figures.

Whenever a druggist fills a prescription for whisky with bad stuff it suggests that he has sold his quota of good whisky as beverage and is swindling the sick with whisky that is unfit for anybody to drink.

That sort of druggist ought to go to prison.

Chains for the Payrolls.

One Way to Protect Messengers From Attacks by Holdup Men.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Bandits who hold up messengers with payrolls rely for success on a surprise attack and a quick getaway. Therefore the remedy seems to lie in delaying the robbers.

My suggestion is that the money be carried in a metal box furnished with a chain handle. The messenger has a chain around his waist passed through the handle of the money box. Another chain loops his neck and is fastened to the chain handle to prevent the latter from slipping to the ground. The waist chain is provided with a lock, the key thereof, as well as the key to the money box, being deposited at the messenger's destination.

By these means the bandit's plan of a quick seizure of the payroll is entirely foiled. They would not have time to cut, maul and their guns would be quite useless for frightening the messenger into giving up the money.

The remedy is inexpensive and would make unnecessary the employment of guards for the messenger.

LEO L. D'UTASSY.
New York, March 10.

Hyphenated Wives.

Should Married Women Retain Their Maiden Names?

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Two friends send themselves in need of your services as umpire in a discussion as to hyphenated surnames. The particular case is this: Mr. John Doe, a married man, has taken to calling himself Mrs. John Doe. His wife, Mrs. Jane Doe, has taken to calling herself Mrs. John Doe. His wife, Mrs. Jane Doe, has taken to calling herself Mrs. John Doe.

My suggestion is that the money be carried in a metal box furnished with a chain handle. The messenger has a chain around his waist passed through the handle of the money box. Another chain loops his neck and is fastened to the chain handle to prevent the latter from slipping to the ground. The waist chain is provided with a lock, the key thereof, as well as the key to the money box, being deposited at the messenger's destination.

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Short Courses in Farming.

When short courses were established at the various agricultural colleges of the country a long step was taken toward increasing opportunity for training needed for the successful practice of farming and stock raising. Many farmers without the time or means to take a full term of instruction were able to attend a short course during the Christmas holidays or at a slack period in the winter.

These short courses have been most beneficial to young farmers by giving them a chance to lay the foundation for a better understanding of their life work. Full time attendance at colleges would have been impossible for 3,346 boys and girls who, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, took the short courses during the summer vacation or at other available times at twenty-one agricultural schools.

Some of the things they learned had to do with home making and housekeeping, while others concerned the farm and the flocks. Girls were taught the latest methods in bread-making, laundry work, dressmaking and other household activities, while the boys had practical instruction in the building of poultry houses, feed mixing, seed selection, flock culling and the care, feeding and management of breeding stock.

The influence exerted by these short courses is shown in the fact that more than 5,000 farm club members ambitious to acquire a broader education and willing to work hard for it are now enrolled as regular students in the various colleges of the Union.

India has entered a team to contest for the Davis cup trophy of supremacy at lawn tennis, thus proving that politics did not engross the attention of all Indians.

A Chicago man of English birth but naturalized as an American, on being informed that he is heir to a British title, informed newspaper reporters he was not interested, as he already possessed in his citizenship in the United States "the greatest title in the world." Evidently in this case Americanization has been 100 per cent. successful.

The record of Theodore Howe, who has just died at his home in Ipswich, Massachusetts, after serving in the United States Army in the civil war and in Indian campaigns, and in the navy in the Spanish and world wars, may not be unique, but it is certainly unusual. He was 73 and had been seven years on the inactive list when the call for men came in 1917 and he found a place in which he was useful in the detail office at the Boston Navy Yard. His was a service record to be proud of.

Assemblyman DUKES of Allegany county has introduced a bill defining proper dancing, and to make its provisions clear to his colleagues he has illustrated his draft with sketches. The necessity for these illuminating illustrations indicates the difficulty encountered when an attempt is made to define and delimit good taste. The lawmaker who ventures into this field seeks to accomplish an elusive object. Education in good manners rather than prosecution in the criminal courts furnishes the key to decorous behavior.

The Trumpeter

Among the scudding sunset clouds I saw the wild geese fly, And heard upon the rushing gale The leader's honking cry: An aerial trumpeter, he sent A message from the sky.

"Awake!" he shouted as he sped, "And leave your wintry tomb; Arise, sweet flowers, spring is here; Put on your robes of bloom Embroidered with the morning dew, Anointed with perfume."

"Pink arbutus and birchen buds And ferns so neatly rolled, And willows by the singing brooks, Your loveliness unfold, The sun returns a conqueror To dower you with gold."

Gray nomad of the desert air He vanished in the mist Far to the north where wind and cold Grind out their stormy glist, And at my feet a violet Disclosed its amethyst.

MINNA IRVING.

Heard at the Metropolitan in 'The Barber of Seville'

With Ruffo.

By W. J. HENDERSON.

There were two performances at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday. In the afternoon "Carmen" was given for the benefit of the Vacation Association. Miss Farrar was the gypsy heroine, Miss Bori Melchior, Mr. Harold Don Jose, and Mr. de Luca Escamillo. Mr. Hasse sang the role of Don Basilio.

In the evening the opera was Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." Two features of the performance were the first appearance here of Miss Charlotte Ottein, soprano, and the reentry of Titta Ruffo as Figaro after a prolonged concert tour. Mr. Ruffo may be disposed of briefly. He had the first power of his voice and all his capital activity. He was vociferously applauded.

Miss Ottein was very cordially received by an audience which was decidedly in favor of Rossini's sparkling score. The new soprano differed from some other Rossinis in being short and plump and in looking decidedly like a Spanish woman. She seemed to be perfectly at home in her part, which she had sung many times to the satisfaction of the Madrid public. In the troupe of the music she showed the liberality which prima donnas exercise in the decoration of Rossini's melodies. She permitted few of the ornaments and especially of high tones. Her voice is one of high range and therefore high tones were to be expected.

The voice is one of pronounced characteristics. The scale is far from being equalized. The reason was exposed in her earliest phrases. She used two quite different methods of producing the notes. The lower notes she sang with forward and with excellent quality. The upper tones she sang in a hard, pinched manner, so that they sounded shrill and thin. Her phrasing seemed to be actuated by the new quality of sound heard in the most part of the voice, and she applauded her enthusiastically.

The other members of the cast were familiar friends. Mr. Charles H. Sherill's guests were Miss Mabel Boardman of Washington, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, Mr. Stuyvesant Fish and Mr. W. Rhinelandt. Mr. Johnston L. Redmond and Mr. Albert E. Gallatin were with Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Scott were in the Vanderbilt box. Mr. and Mrs. James Lowell Putnam's.

March Song.

When March came over the Kirkland hills The earth was still asleep, But he would his bugle and woke the rills, And starred the gardens with daffodils And made the sap to leap.

Oh, some there are who March deride And call him rough, who sing Of April's airs or June's golden tide Who do not see that he opens wide The gateway of the spring.

So let us welcome him though he teases On the earth his signet grime, For the wind flutters and the violets And the brook sings with its silvery frets Are brought to us by him.

ELISABETH SCOLLARD.

The Blackface Comedian.

Art of the Late Bert Williams and of White Men Compared.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article on the stage art of Bert Williams voices the general opinion exactly and the concluding sentence is true indeed: "The task of carrying on the work of the blackface funny man will hereafter be the white comedian's burden."

But with due regard for the talents of genuine negroes like Sam Lucas, Bob McIntyre and Billy Kerandis, the idol of the negroes of the South, the white comedian has always been the best delineator of Sengambian humor.

Lake Schollard, who is the superior of any genuine negro in his characterization, so were John Mulligan and Billy Manning of a past generation. Billy Emerson's "Hungry Jake in 'A Trip to Paris'" was very funny yet almost tragic in its intensity, a real work of art.

Though dissimilar in their work there were many comedians who were fully as artistic as Bert Williams. He was never been excelled in buff humor, and his later work when billed as Willie P. in "The County Chairman" was wonderfully true and graphic. There have been a host of comedians; I have seen them all: Hughie Dougherty, Ned Simmons, Eph Horn, Ben Colton, Billy Birch, Charley Backus, Billy Shagard, Charley Worley, Archy Hughes, Brooklyn's Ed; George Thatcher, Cool Burgess, Harry Bloodgood, John Budworth, Dan Bryant, Dave Reed, Jimmy Allen, Nelson Seymour, Billy Rice, Ad Ryman, John Hart, Lon and Charley Morris, Bob Hart, Charley White, J. K. Campbell—I cannot name them all in brief space, all splendid comedians.

And to-day, while the best thing in minstrelsy, the melodious first part, is gone forever, there are sterling black face artists. To my mind John Swor is as good a shambling, crap shooting spoilsman as Bert Williams was, and Neil O'Brien, whenever he appears, is a genuine artist in his makeup as well as his characterization.

Bert Swor, long with Al G. Fields in minstrelsy, is today an all-around Ethiopian representative. His monologues remind me of Jim Unsworth of fifty years ago when he "rambled in the rural fields of oratory." I have seen wonderful work at Frank Dumont's in Philadelphia, now Emmet Welch's, and better Sengambians than the present Charley Boyden and Harry Shunk are not required.

Vic Richards is as popular a name in Philadelphia as E. F. Dixey used to be, and while there is nobody to-day like George Christy of old, we have among others Eddie Cantor, Al Johnson and Lew Dockstader. So THE NEW YORK HERALD is right. HERBERT S. RENTON.
New Rochelle, March 10.

Cats and Sportsmen.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I am a lover of birds, live ones, and feed a large and varied flock throughout the winter months. I don't want them kept, but it comes to a showdown between the cats and the sportsmen my sympathy and respect are entirely with the cats.

E. SYLVESTER.
WEST FALLS CHURCH, VA., March 8.

Ottein, New Soprano, Makes Debut

Heard at the Metropolitan in 'The Barber of Seville'

With Ruffo.

By W. J. HENDERSON.

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The Reina Regente's Loss.

The Wreck of the Spanish Warship Found Near the Coast.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I note the letter you print about the mysterious disappearance twenty-seven years ago of a Spanish warship named Reina Regente, this occurrence being compared with the mysterious loss four years ago of the United States collier Cyclops.

Your correspondent appears to have the facts correct, with regard to the Reina Regente, with the exception of the fact that she was a protected cruiser and not a battleship; that she had a displacement of about 4,800 tons and not 9,000 tons, as he stated; that the ship was found some weeks after her disappearance in deep water near the Spanish coast, the top of one mast being just above the surface at low tide.

New York, March 10. S. G. KOON.

Mobile Matrimonial Aids.

New Methods Used in Germany to Meet Competition.

From the Kansas City Star.

Traveling matrimonial agents constitute the latest idea in Germany, where keen competition has developed among matrimonial bureaus because of the great surplus of women, partly due to the war.

The matrimonial agents go from one town to another, seeking "goldfish," as the Germans call them. In other words, women with money who are desirous of obtaining "true love" and a good looking though poor husband.

Both men and women have taken to the work of nuptial agents and operate in teams, seeking acquaintance of likely appearing candidates, to whom they explain their propositions when given even less than half a chance. The agents carry a "sample case" in the form of a large album, leather bound, with handles, which is nearly as large as a suitcase. It contains photographs of women who have registered as being in the market for a "goldfish" wife.

The agents work on a commission basis, being paid by women managers, who, when a match is made, charge 4 per cent. of the woman's wealth, payable immediately after the marriage takes place. The bureau also receives a certain percentage from the successful man candidate, payable in installments a certain length of time after the wedding date.

One matrimonial bureau advertised recently that the names of 5,000 marriageable women were listed on its books, and that there were only 132 men candidates.

Keeping Shop.

Diogenes appeared with his tub and his lantern. "It is better than a bucket and will-go-the-wisp," he announced.

A Peripatetic Profiteer in Kansas.

From the Fredonia Herald.

A Cheryvale man claims he got stung by a street corner medicine man the other night in Independence, Mo. He bought a bottle of medicine for 50 cents and he got with it a rubber comb, a pocketknife, six lead pencils, a fountain pen, two quires of writing paper, a corkcork, one package of chewing gum, three decks of playing cards, a hand saw and a dictionary. The fellow promised to throw in a bunch of quill toothpicks too, but didn't do it. You can never trust these traveling fellows.

Wealth Accumulates En Route.

From the Houston Post.

There are too many traveling diamond studs, wrist watches, silk shirts and superlatives between the man who produces onions and cabbages and the poor devil who eats them.

Listening In.

I do not hope my prayer shall win Direct to God's high throne; I think that He is listening In From man and tree and stone.

And when my prayer is broadcast hurled Upon the ether free God in my brothers round the world May hear and answer me.

MOLANDER WILSON.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Rain to-day; to-morrow fair; no decided change in temperature; strong, shifting winds and probably gales becoming west and north-west to-day.

For New Jersey—Rain to-day; to-morrow fair; no decided change in temperature; strong, shifting winds and probably gales becoming west and north-west to-day.

For the North Atlantic—Rain to-day; to-morrow fair; no decided change in temperature; strong, shifting winds and probably gales becoming west and north-west to-day.

For the South Atlantic—Rain to-day; to-morrow fair; no decided change in temperature; strong, shifting winds and probably gales becoming west and north-west to-day.

For the Pacific—Rain to-day; to-morrow fair; no decided change in temperature; strong, shifting winds and probably gales becoming west and north-west to-day.

For the Indian Ocean—Rain to-day; to-morrow fair; no decided change in temperature; strong, shifting winds and probably gales becoming west and north-west to-day.

For the Arctic—Rain to-day; to-morrow fair; no decided change in temperature; strong, shifting winds and probably gales becoming west and north-west to-day.

For the Antarctic—Rain to-day; to-morrow fair; no decided change in temperature; strong, shifting winds and probably gales becoming west and north-west to-day.

For the Tropics—Rain to-day; to-morrow fair; no decided change in temperature; strong, shifting winds and probably gales becoming west and north-west to-day.

For the Equator—Rain to-day; to-morrow fair; no decided change in temperature; strong, shifting winds and probably gales becoming west and north-west to-day.